

## KING GEORGE AT HOME

Finds Much Delight in Time Spent with His Children.

## INTIMATE FAMILY LIFE

Queen Mary, Too, Is a Devoted Mother, and the Royal Home Is Ideal.

To King George and Queen Mary alike, home is essentially the centre of attraction and affection and the chief place of personal interest," says Mary Spencer Warren in "Chamber's Journal." "This love of home has distinguished their majesties all through their married life, and the pure and ennobling influence of domestic joys has not only enriched their own lives, but it must, by sheer force of circumstances, permeate every phase of social existence throughout the coming years. No more devoted husband and wife and no more devoted parents ever existed; and in the past, when the many duties and burdens of state had not devolved upon their majesties, and when they were enabled to live the life of quiet simplicity in their Norfolk home—to see one was to see them all. Father, mother and children would ramble, ride or drive together; and while in the house the parents saw far more of their children than is often the case in the families not only of the aristocracy but of even the middle classes! An ideal life, but just a continuation of a state of things which was inaugurated in the royal family at the commencement of the Victorian era.

"To a great extent the old order of things prevails. Quite naturally the requirements of state must be observed, and there must, of necessity, be an everyday formal etiquette; but the inner life is as simple as it is possible to make it, and husband and wife are fond but wise father and mother, and the children look on their parents as their true friends.

"Take a typical day in the royal life, and it will be found that every one is astir by 6 o'clock in the morning (often the King is taking horse riding exercise before that hour), in readiness for the duties of the day, and here it may be said that all duties are taken seriously; no putting off a task because it happens to be irksome! Right through the family, 'duty for duty's sake' is a motto kept well in mind. Breakfast is never later than 9 a.m., and is taken en famille, in the good old-fashioned way. During college and school terms two of the sons are absent, one at Dartmouth and one at a private school at Broadstairs, but all at home assemble in the oak dining room, at Windsor or the breakfast room of their majesties' wing, if at Buckingham Palace. Needless to say, the nicest of manners prevail with the young people. Their father is naturally domestically methodical so that there is an utter absence of unpleasantness arising from spoiled and disagreeable children, so often the case in family life. The King and Queen seem to have hit the happy medium between too great strictness and too great indulgence, and they see that this is carried out throughout the court. No pampering, no fawning, no foolish indulgence from friends and tutors. Dignified simplicity is the keynote, and it all goes to a moral and mental training which will result in the welfare and happiness of their majesties' sons and daughter, and, incidentally, those with whom they will be brought into contact in their future years.

## THE STATE DINNER.

"Dinner is a stately meal, served at 7:30 p.m., unless a dinner party is given. A few minutes before that hour any guests present, together with those members of the court who have been invited to dine with their majesties assemble in one of the state-rooms and form up in a double avenue, at which the King and Queen, together with occasional visitors and some of the members of the court circle, meet informally.

At Buckingham Palace the tea is partaken of in one of the three state drawing rooms, and at Windsor Castle in the grand corridor—a long, broad and winding corridor full of rich curvings and cabinets of rare china. The next hour or two is spent in a variety of ways, some of the time with the children, some in reading or writing, and some in quiet consultation on current events.

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**THE KING'S CORRESPONDENCE.**

"After breakfast the real business of the day begins. Much, of course, depends upon the plans which have been previously laid out or on those which have been made during the matutinal meal; for, at any rate with the elders, time has to be carefully mapped or chaos would ensue. The King has to devote an average of four hours a day to state documents and general correspondence. Letters, of course, have been previously gone through and sorted by the private secretaries, and truth to tell, a vast number have been relegated to the waste paper baskets—these being the epistles of rank, people with grievances (fancied or real) and entrepeneur tradesmen who are keen on an advertisement. All genuine and proper letters are answered, but, naturally, there are matters in which the King cannot constitutionally interfere, and there are others which Lord Knollys can himself deal with. As a matter of fact, letters should be addressed to Lord Knollys or to the chief officials of the various household departments; but vast numbers of people seem to agree in utterly disregarding this rule. There yet remain formidable piles which must be referred to the King, not the least of which are requests for visits, passes and donations in connection with institutions and charities. All such messages insist on going into very thorough, and if he deems his help to be requisite and necessary he gives it.

"The model estate and general housing problem—especially as connected with the Prince of Wales's duchy—has been occupying the King's mind very much of late, and he has not only paid the visits of inspection which have come under the public ken, but he has also spent long hours in going through and discussing ideas and plans in connection with the scheme. Emphatically, King George is, and will be, a great social reformer. While, as a matter of course, upholding the dignity of this great and glorious empire, the good of the people, as typified in the advanced and betterment of commercial and social conditions, will be the principal objects of his kingship. His majesty has seen for himself both at home and in Greater Britain beyond the seas, and he has heard for himself both sides of the questions of the day in the House, where he has often been an attentive listener. He formulates facts readily, and he has the man's quick decision. He will not be a mere figurehead. His influence will be felt.

"As much of the correspondence as is possible is gone through in the morning; but there may be individuals or delegations to see, dignitaries to confer or functions to hold. If their majesties are at Windsor there may be guests to entertain, and then the King heads a shooting party, which takes up some hours of his day and is often the occasion of work before breakfast or after the ordinary programme of the day is through.

**THE QUEEN'S ACTIVITIES.**

"The forenoon of the Queen has also been full of work. Her majesty has her big batch of correspondence, for she is connected with many societies and charities, some of which date back to her girlhood. She is an indefatigable worker, and never seems to have an idle moment. Hospitals, orphanages, needlework guilds and many other good causes feel the benefit of her influence and untiring efforts. It is a fact that her Majesty stitches and knits hundreds of garments each year for the welfare of the sick and suffering, and she takes a personal interest in many things for the betterment of the masses that the public little wot of.

She has a mind for detail, and she makes a point of knowing the why and wherefore of everything with which she connects herself. She is eminently practical and absorbedly just, and an ideal helpmate to her husband.

"Some time during the morning the Queen has to look in at the children. She has always taken an exceptional interest in everything that concerns health and medical science, and has been untiring in her efforts to secure the physical well-being of her little ones. She is a great believer in fresh air, and as a consequence her children spend much of their time out of doors.

They have to work, though; for the education of a prince and princess, by virtue of their future position, must of necessity be cosmopolitan and comprehensive. At the same time, her majesty has never made the mistake of allowing her children to have very long lessons, for she is in thorough agreement with the advanced thinkers of the day, who are aware that very serious injury may be done by overtasking young brains. Occasionally one or other of the children may accompany the mother to some particular function, in order that a little insight into public life may be acquired; but such occasions are few and far between. The outdoor life is generally spent in walking, riding (they commence this almost as soon as they begin to talk), playing healthy games, and working in their little gardens. To the absent princes the Queen writes a few words nearly every day, for she does not regard her motherly duties as over when her boys emerge from the nursery. She keeps in touch with them and with those to whom has been intrusted the responsibility of their advanced training.

"Her majesty's daughter, the Princess Mary, is already much of a companion to her mother, and has certainly inherited many of her tastes and instincts. All the children wear simple dress and have to keep regular hours. They are never addressed as your royal highness, but simply by their Christian names with the prefix of prince or princess. They shake hands with everyone presented to them, and never disregard the salutation of even the poorest of their father's subjects. They are encouraged to help various charitable institutions, and save up from their limited pocket money in order to do so.

## NATIONAL CITY COMPANY

Incorporated at Albany with a Capital of \$10,000,000.

Albany, July 8.—The National City Company of New York was incorporated today, with a capital of \$10,000,000, to deal in real estate. The directors are James Stillman, Samuel McRoberts and James W. Steiner, of New York; Stephen S. Palmer, of Princeton, N. J., and Frank S. Vandlip, of Scarboro, N. Y.

The National City Company, as told in the Tribune last Thursday, is formed to take over the stocks and bonds held by the National City Bank of this city, dealing in which by national banks has been held to be illegal. It is understood that three of the officers of the National City Bank are to be trustees holding the stock of the National City Company, and that the stockholders of the bank will receive the benefit of the dividends of the new company. The aggregate value of the securities to be taken over is in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000.

**FOREIGN FINANCIAL.**

LONDON, July 8.—Consols closed 1-15 higher, at 78-8, for money and 78-13-16 for account. Anadarko was unchanged at 181-2. Canadian Pacific, 1-15, unchanged at 246-12. Grand Trunk unchanged at 7-12.

The stock market was quiet and irregular.

Canadian bonds were strong on the proposals of the debt settlement. Mexican rails and foreigners were supported, while home rails were easy.

Bank security opened a fraction higher, and was unchanged in the lead of Canadian Pacific which closed 1% over the New York initials of yesterday. Others finding below the best and the closing tone was weak.

Call money in London, 160-14 per cent;

Bank of England, 1-15 per cent; Berlin discount, 2-1/2 per cent. Paris exchange on London, 1 franc, 100 marks, 46 pfennigs, Bar gold, 78-3/4, and American eagles, 768-4/3.

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